



**Security Council**

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1 April 2011

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1737 (2006)****Note verbale dated 23 March 2011 from the Permanent Mission
of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to inform the latter about the steps taken by the Government of the Slovak Republic to ensure implementation of the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic has brought resolution 1929 (2010) to the attention of all relevant Slovak authorities. Act 460/2002 on the implementation of international sanctions, Act 21/2007 on dual-use goods and technologies, and Act 179/1998 on grading in military material ensure the implementation of the restrictive measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the competent Slovak authorities.

Concerning the obligation to freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources of the persons and the entities mentioned in paragraph 11 and 12 of resolution 1929 (2010), the competent Slovak authorities have been informed of the restrictive measures imposed. Act 297/2008 guarantees the prevention of the legalization of proceeds of criminal activity and terrorist financing, and Act 483/2001 lays out the duty to all banks to update the list of individuals and entities under international sanctions.

Moreover, the Slovak Republic, as a Member State of the European Union, has been taking part in the preparations of the European Union's legal instruments to implement the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010) in full. After the adoption of decision 2010/413/CFSP by the Council of the European Union confirming the restrictive measures taken since 2007 and providing for additional restrictive measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran, all legal instruments were automatically applied to the Slovak national legislation. The legal instruments of the European Union ensure consistent implementation of the restrictive measures by its Member States.



**Security Council**

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7 April 2011

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1737 (2006)****Note verbale dated 5 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to refer to his communication dated 4 February 2011 and to attach herewith, the measures implemented by Iraq's Central Bank in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 5 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

The measures that have been taken by the Central Bank of Iraq in order to implement Security Council resolutions relating to the imposition of sanctions on Iran

1. On instructions from the Iraqi Government, the Central Bank is in the course of preparing guidelines or a mechanism whereby Government institutions and ministries and banks may do business with Iranian banks.
2. The Central Bank has circulated Security Council resolutions concerning Iran's nuclear programme to all banks and licensed foreign exchange companies and has advised them to exercise caution with regard to the activities of Iranian banks and financial institutions operating in Iraq, in order to avoid undertakings that contribute to the development of nuclear activities aimed at the production of nuclear weapons. They must also report to us any violations that are inconsistent with Security Council resolution 1803 (2008).
3. No new branches of Bank Melli Iran have been approved. Only the branches in Irbil and Basra that had already been approved and begun operating may remain open, while approval for others which had not yet opened for business has been cancelled, in accordance with Central Bank directives, and will not be granted any extension.
4. An increase in the number of Iranian banks involved in the Regional Cooperation Bank has not been approved and no approval has been given for any branches of the Bank to be opened in Iran other than the one for which approval had already been given and which had begun operations on the proviso that due diligence was employed.
5. Approval in principle had been given for two Iranian banks, Karafarin and Parsian, to open branches in Iraq before the most recent Security Council resolution, 1929 (2010) was adopted, and all requirements were satisfied.

**Security Council**

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1737 (2006)****Note verbale dated 6 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission
of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to provide the attached information pursuant to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) on the steps taken by the Republic of Hungary with a view to implementing effectively the measures outlined in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the resolution (see annex).

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006)

The implementation by the Republic of Hungary of the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) is based both on measures adopted by the European Union and national measures.

1. Measures adopted by the European Union

Within the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, the United Nations Security Council resolutions are endorsed by Council Decisions and implemented through directly applicable Council Regulations binding all European Union member States. The Republic of Hungary and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) by taking the following common measures:

Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010 concerning restrictive measures against Iran¹

Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010 concerning restrictive measures against Iran provides the basis for the European Union implementation of all measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010), as well as specific European Union accompanying measures within the scope of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, notably:

- Export ban on further items, in addition to those determined by the Security Council or the Committee, that could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the International Atomic Energy Agency has expressed concerns or identified as outstanding, or to other weapons of mass destruction programmes.
- Restrictions on admission and the freezing of funds and economic resources, to be decided by the Council of the European Union, applied to further persons and entities, in addition to those designated by the Security Council or the Committee, involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violation of the requirements of the relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as other senior members and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and its subsidiaries.
- Enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of European Union member States with banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount.

¹ Official Journal of the European Union L 195, 27.7.2010, p. 39.

- Prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the European Union and the establishment of new banking relationships with Iranian banks.
- Prohibition to provide insurance and re-insurance to Iranian entities.
- Prohibition of sale, purchase and brokering of Government bonds.
- Measures in the transport sector concerning the prohibition for Iranian cargo flights to have access to European Union airports and the prohibition to provide engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights.

Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran

In order to fully implement the measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010 and falling under the competence of the European Union, the Council will shortly adopt a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007.

Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 688/2010 of 26 July 2010 implementing article 7 (2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran²

Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 688/2010 of 26 July 2010 implements article 7 (2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran in order to enforce legally the freezing of funds and economic resources for the new European Union autonomous designations of person and entities.

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010 of 18 June 2010 amending Council Regulation (EU) No. 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran³

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010 amends Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the freezing of funds and economic resources, as set out in annex IV of the Council Regulation.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement and its subsequent amendments⁴

Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 requires nationals of Iran to be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders of the European Union.

2. National legislation and measures taken by the Republic of Hungary

In addition to the above outlined legal instruments adopted by the European Union, the Republic of Hungary implements its obligations under resolution

² Official Journal of the European Union L 195, 27.7.2010, p. 25.

³ Official Journal of the European Union L 154, 19.6.2010, p. 5.

⁴ Official Journal of the European Union L 81, 21.3.2001, p. 1.

1929 (2010) concerning restrictive measures against Iran through its existing national legislation, legal instruments and measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Hungary.

Arms embargo and ban on brokering services and other services related to military activities

The Republic of Hungary has national legislation requiring an export licence for any supply, sale, transfer, transit or export of arms and any related material to third countries, as well as for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities, which together with Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP, provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against Iran and the ban on related brokering services.

Paragraph 5 on restrictions and embargos of Government Decree No. 16/2004 (II. 6) on the licensing of export, import, transfer and transit of military equipment and related technical assistance provides that the export and transit of military equipment and technical assistance is not permissible to countries which are subject to arms restrictions (such as restrictions on the supply of arms or any related materiel, the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities) imposed by the United Nations Security Council, the Council of the European Union or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Hungarian Trade Licensing Office is competent to conduct the said licensing procedures, as it is also responsible for the implementation of arms embargos with a nationwide capacity.

Currently no military diplomatic relations, bilateral military agreement or cooperation exist between the Ministries of Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Hungary and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Travel ban

As regards restrictions on admission to the territory of the Republic of Hungary, a ban of entry into and transit through the territory of the Republic of Hungary is applicable, in accordance with the international obligations of Hungary, as set forth in paragraph 38 of Act 1 of 2007 on the entry and residence of persons having the right of free movement and residence and paragraph 43 of Act 2 of 2007 on entry and residence of citizens of third States.

The said national legal instruments, together with Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP and Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, provide the legal basis for the refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa. The competent national authority for ordering the entry bans is the Office of Immigration and Nationality.

Financial measures

The implementation of the assets freeze and financial measures set forth in resolution 1929 (2010) fall within the exclusive competence of the European Union. These measures are therefore implemented in Hungary on the basis of Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP and the Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007, as mentioned above.

The relevant European Union acts and their amendments are observed and applied by the Hungarian authorities subordinated to and supervised by the Ministry for National Economy, i.e. the Tax and Financial Control Administration and the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard.

The European Union regulations are transposed into the Hungarian legal system by Act 180 of 2007 on the enforcement of the financial and economic restrictive measures adopted by the European Union. According to the provisions of the Act and that of other special legislation, the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard is the competent authority responsible for applying the directly applicable legal instruments of the European Union. The Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority provides up-to-date information to the service providers about the restrictive measures in force on its website and controls the implementation of these measures accordingly.



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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report on the measures taken by Greece to implement effectively the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 11 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Greece on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010)

Greece has the honour to inform the Security Council of the following steps taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

According to article 1, paragraph 1, of National Law 92/1967, Security Council resolutions involving the total or partial discontinuance of financial relations with a certain country are implemented in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and are mandatory for the Organization's Member States. This National Law is in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter, applicable under presidential decrees rendered upon a proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the competent Minister responsible for the implementation of sanctions.

Furthermore, article 2, paragraph 1, of the same law provides for penal sanctions (imprisonment of up to five years, a monetary fine or both) for the violators of such presidential decrees.

With reference to resolution 1929 (2010), it should be noted that, in the application of article 1, paragraph 3, of National Law 92/1967, the related ministerial decision (Government Gazette A 131/2010, 05.08.2010) has been issued. The draft presidential decree includes the provisions covering the implementation of paragraphs 21 to 24 of resolution 1929 (2010) and relevant extensions of the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 to 12 of resolution 1803 (2008), paragraphs 6 to 7 of resolution 1747 (2007) and paragraphs 3 to 7, 9 to 15 and 17 of resolution 1737 (2006).

With regard to the restrictive measures concerning the freezing of funds and economic resources (articles 18 to 20 of resolution 1874 (2009)) the relevant European Union Council Decision 2010/413 is fully implemented in Greece and applies to the freezing of funds and economic measures, as well as further measures to restrict transactions executed by the financial institutions with certain Iranian banks and their subsidiaries, branches and other financial entities included in the relevant European Union decisions' annexes. The National Bank of Greece has already issued the appropriate circulars for the full implementation of resolution 1929 (2010) by all Greek banks and financial institutions.

The European Union's framework on restrictive measures in force is a comprehensive legislative base. In the case of resolution 1929 (2010), European Union Council Regulation No. 961/2010 imposing additional restrictions concerning arms embargo, export controls and funds freezing is fully implemented in Greece. Additionally, Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP, as amended by Council Decision 2010/644/CFSP, updates all restrictive measures against Iran and is also fully implemented throughout the European Union territory.

**Security Council**

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13 April 2011

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**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)****Note verbale dated 11 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission
of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to communicate herewith the actions and procedures of the Republic of Slovenia for the purpose of fully implementing the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) on Iran:

“As an EU Member State, and in line with the EU legal instruments implementing resolution 1929 (2010), i.e. Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July 2010 concerning restrictive measures against Iran and repealing Common Position 2007/140/CFSP (OJ EU, L 195, 27 July 2010) and Council Regulation (EU) No. 961/2010 of 25 October 2010 on restrictive measures against Iran and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 (OJ EU, L 281, 27 October 2010), the Republic of Slovenia adopted national legislation for the implementation of the said resolution.

Thus, in accordance with the Act Relating to Restrictive Measures Introduced or Implemented in Compliance with Legal Instruments and Decisions Adopted within International Organizations (OJ RS, No. 127/2006), the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Decree on restrictive measures against Iran and on the implementation of Council Regulation (EU) No. 961/2010 (OJ RS, No. 6/2011).”

